

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The results of the elections held in this month for Representatives to Congress from several important States are sufficiently ascertained to make it known that the Whigs have in those elections secured a clear gain of several members, and have sustained a loss in no one district, unless, from mere local causes, in a single district of Kentucky.

It is now certain that, from a majority of over sixty votes in a body composed of something more than two hundred members, the party by which this Administration was brought into power will find itself, in the next House of Representatives, in a minority of at least ten votes.

The party opposed to this decisive manifestation of the Popular Will having such a majority in the Senate that the change of the balance of power in the House of Representatives will not enable that body to carry out any important measures which it may propose—unless such a majority of the Senators may approve—the event of these elections is more important as a sure indication of public opinion than in view of its direct action upon the Public Councils.

That the influence of this demonstration of public sentiment ought to be considered by the President as an instruction which he is bound to respect, no one who has a due regard for the fundamental principles of this Government will be disposed to deny. It is, however, an axiom of the school in which the President was born and bred that the President represents the People, and has a right to control Congress by nullifying such acts of theirs as he has not dictated; which construction of the Constitution, as its distinguished inventor understood it, gave birth to several well-remembered Vetoes upon established and valuable institutions and usages of the Government—and, if a veto could have been made to cover affirmative as well as negative power, would undoubtedly have involved the Nation in a war with Mexico ten years before the period of that in which we are now engaged, and in a war also, still less politic or justifiable, with a more important Power. That the present successor of Gen. Jackson entertains the same opinion as that distinguished citizen did of the Executive powers and prerogatives we have had many proofs, not only in his vetoes, but in his spontaneous exercise of legislative authority in cases peremptorily forbidden to him by the Constitution. How far he (the President) may consider these acts of his as rejected by the popular suffrage, and retract or modify them accordingly—as he seems already to have done in one case (in respect to the dictatorial authority given to military and naval commanders in distant foreign provinces)—we shall in time know. But, however his course may be affected by the event of these elections, the President cannot doubt, after the successive votes of so many States, North, East, South, and West, and especially after the verdict of his own State, that his Administration, having stood its trial, and had a fair hearing, has had sentence of condemnation passed upon it by the People.

But a much more consoling and gratifying effect of the results of these elections is the revived confidence with which they cannot fail to inspire those who had begun to despair not only of the continued supremacy of the Constitution, but of the enduring capacity of this People for self-government. For ourselves, we have under no circumstances ever despaired of the Republic. But we should have begun to doubt its fortunes, had the People tamely acquiesced in the usurpations which have been lately practised under it by the Executive, and which, to some extent, the last Congress, as then constituted, gave countenance by acts of legislation. The friends of the Constitution, all over the land, must be reassured by the events of this month. They constitute the majority of the People. We have always believed it: they now know it, and, knowing it, they must maintain themselves accordingly. No one can now doubt, that, if true to itself, the Whig Conservative party has the power to bring back the Government to the Republican track, and put an end to all these hankering after Conquest, Dominion, and other Royal pastimes, which seem to have possessed, not the President merely, and his dependants, but also many other People from whom wiser things ought to have been expected.

Nor ought we to end this brief notice of the subject of the Elections without expressing our admiration of the aspect in which they present the Western and the Southern States to their sister States, and even to themselves, in reference to the existing circumstances of the country. When the elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and New York, and in smaller Eastern States, (as in New Hampshire,) exhibited, some months ago, a great falling-off from the party of the Administration, its friends bade their associates be of good cheer, for the popularity of the war in the South and West would save their party from the wreck which threatened it. And there was plausibility in the suggestion. We, who, when the Executive proclaimed war and called for Volunteers to march for Mexico to succor the Army, and, as it was said, to defend the country from invasion, had seen them abandoning their peaceful vocations and hastening with generous ardor by thousands to the field of fight: who had seen these gallant men laying down their lives (we may say, with cheerfulness) on the field of battle, and bearing with ready submission the privation, suffering, and diseases of the service in which they had engaged; who had seen them returning from their twelve months' campaign, their ranks thinned by the loss of one-half of their whole number by the sword or by disease, and their officers swept from earth even in larger proportion—we, and we believe many others, who know the contagious power of a common sympathy, and how little able in general the stoutest heart and the soberest thought are to resist it, did apprehend that the feeling bred by a state of war among those whose kindred, friends, and neighbors have been actively engaged in it, might warp the judgment of the people so as, on that ground, to defeat the election of some of those citizens who, though they went to the war when their country called, condemn it as having been unconstitutional and unnecessarily begun, and now desire to see it ended. But what a noble spectacle, on the contra-

ry, have not these People of the South and West presented to us! In the general result of these elections, what a moral triumph, more glorious far than victory in the bloodiest field of battle, have they achieved! How beautiful a trait will not their conduct offer to him who is hereafter to write their country's history! In the same page with the gallantry which induced them voluntarily to peril their lives in a war which they were told by the Government was a war of defence against invasion, in how bright contrast, and yet more beautiful concord, may not the historian depict the moral courage which has enabled them, on their return, with their fathers and brethren whose hearts were with them, disregarding all the allurements of military glare and all the blandishments of power, to tender at the polls a true and just decision, with full evidence before them, upon the merits of the Government which embarked them in that war!

It is to the State of Tennessee, more particularly, where the contest was waged the hottest, and where the question of the war was most thoroughly probed, and perhaps best understood, that these remarks may be taken to apply. Never were the gifts of the orator and the arts of the demagogue on any occasion more industriously employed than in the canvass in that State; and great indeed must have been the united power of truth, reason, and eloquence to have successfully combated as it has done in that State against them. But to the Whigs of each of the States which sent forth its legions to the war, and has nevertheless done its duty in this civil contest—to INDIANA, to KENTUCKY, to TENNESSEE, to NORTH CAROLINA, and to ALABAMA, be such honor and praise awarded as are due to the most distinguished civic services! They have saved the Constitution.

Let no one understand us, when exulting at the certainty of a Whig majority in the House of Representatives, as expecting that majority to make any attempt to "stop the wheels of the Government" by withholding either the necessary appropriations for the support of it, or refusing to provide the means for meeting any expenditures which have been already authorized by law. Quite the contrary. Scrupulous regard for the public faith, and for the obligations of contracts generally, is a cardinal principle in the Whig creed. The Whigs will, we hope and trust, do every thing they can to bring this odious War with Mexico to an honorable close. But, with reference to the public credit, for whatever purpose pledged, we have no doubt that it is fortunate, even as regards the Administration itself, that the Whigs are now certainly ascendant in the body which has original jurisdiction over the Ways and Means. They will doubtless hold the Administration, in every department of it, to a rigid accountability: they may refuse to lay taxes on the necessities of life, as proposed at the last session, that foreign luxuries may come into the country free of duty: but, should the War with Mexico be prolonged until the meeting of Congress, (which Heaven forbid!) other means not incompatible with national honor and dignity than stopping the supplies will be found to put a stop to the war.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE ELECTIONS.

It would be expecting perhaps too much from the well-known philosophy and imperturbable temper of the Administration and its Editor to suppose that their equanimity would not be somewhat ruffled by the news from the Western and Southern elections. Yet we confess we are surprised that the Government-Editor will not admit the results of these elections to be plain indications of disaffection to the Administration.

"The people have not changed," says the Union; "so, at least, is the best information we have received. They will never turn against their country in the midst of a foreign war."

Certainly not—never against their country, whether in peace or war. But the elections decisively prove that the People are against the War because they are for their country, and not for entangling and jeopardizing it in interests that are foreign to it and to its institutions. A bungling attempt is made by some Tennessee correspondent of the "Union" to account for the defeat of the re-election of the able and indefatigable electioneer, the present Governor of that State. We presume that the Editor does not intend to intimate that the Governor's election in that State—the President's own State—did not turn upon the merits of Mr. Polk's administration of the Executive office, and especially on that part of it which relates to the Mexican War. He will not, we take it for granted, deny that the Governor (Mr. A. V. Brown) made that War his hobby throughout the campaign, and rode it at every encounter full tilt against his opponent, (Mr. N. S. Brown); and that, upon the ground of his own choosing, with the people for judges of the lists, he has been unhorsed and beaten down by the superior power of his opponent in having on his side the favor of the People for the cause of truth and justice, of which he was the advocate, against the redoubtable champion of the present unnecessary, sanguinary, and most costly war.

If he does deny this, however, we shall have something more to say upon the subject. "VIRGINIA has just finished her last Congressional election, and the result is every thing we could have desired. There is no change against us there since the last election. The voters of the district are more decided and active. Instead of the 17 majority by which Dromgoole was elected, Meade has carried off the palm by a solid majority of 360."

Has the Editor of the "Union" already forgotten, but little more than three months ago, on the decease of Gen. DROMGOOLE, his declaration that but for "one unfortunate habit" he could never have been brought to so low a vote as in the immediately preceding election? "Had he always been true to himself," it was said (in effect) his party would have been true to him, &c. To judge of the bearing of the vote in this district, now showing a Democratic majority (as stated by the Union) of 360 votes, it must be remembered that the majority for Mr. POLK over Mr. CLAY, at the last Presidential election, (October, 1844), was over eight hundred votes. So that the gain of the Whigs at the late special election in that district is no less than 440, to say nothing of their gains in other districts on the regular day of election, when they succeeded in electing to the next Congress six Members instead of one Member, which was all they had in the last Congress.

FATAL REVENGE.—A street fight occurred in New Orleans on the 12th instant between M. Edwards, Esq., and Major Oran Byrd, in which Major Byrd was killed, having received two wounds from a revolving pistol.

THE WAR.

We are satisfied, upon a deliberate review of all the public and private accounts that have reached us from Puebla, that no news of a decisive character need be looked for from that quarter for several weeks; one reason for this impression being the want of likelihood that Gen. SCOTT would undertake to march his force for an attack upon the city of Mexico, without urgent necessity, during the rainy season, which began on the 10th of June, and will not end before late in September. There are other reasons against the probability of an immediate movement by the main body of the Army upon the City; but this one reason being sufficient, it is hardly necessary to state the others which have influence upon our mind, especially as they reach us through private channels.

Nor do we feel so certain as some of our contemporaries appear to be, that it will be necessary for the Army to advance upon Mexico at all. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Mexican chieftains, by whom every thing is directed, will not find it to be their personal interest, as well as that of their country, to listen to proposals for peace, which our Government now makes to them; proposals which of course there would have never been occasion to make had not the war been most unnecessarily brought on.

The tone of some of the Washington correspondents for the Eastern city presses, who have heretofore been supposed by us to be possessed of the views of the Administration, is calculated, we think, to mislead their readers. We refer at this moment particularly to the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger that appears in that paper of Thursday, which talks about "fictitious peace," and "making the Mexicans conform to our terms;" about "hanging" all Mexican found in arms who are not under the command of regular officers; about "beginning to tax the Mexicans, not only indirectly, but directly, as is customary in all wars;" laying export duties on specie, &c., concluding as follows:

"If Mexico does not make an immediate peace, the whole conquest of peace will be reduced to a financial problem: how to draw from Mexico the sums necessary to prosecute the war with vigor, to the entire subjugation of Mexico own to the isthmus."

We sincerely hope that Mexico may make an immediate peace; but it is greatly misleading the public mind to induce it to suppose that it will be by acceding to such degrading terms or yielding to such ferocious threats, as are here intimated. We do not deem so harshly of our administration as to suppose that it will offer such terms as are inconsistent with the usage of civilized nations, or such as it knows that the rulers of no nation of European descent can accept. We do not think that our Government can have offered such terms; and therefore we do not despair of peace without any further shedding of blood.

Mr. Senator BENTON returned to this city some days ago from his visit to Missouri.

Major SMITH, United States Quartermaster at Vera Cruz, died on the 24th ultimo.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health reports that the total amount of deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever, which was forty-seven for the week ending on the 2d instant, had increased to one hundred and thirty-three for the week ending on the 9th. The suffering and mortality by the disease are greatly aggravated by the destitution of the classes among which it finds the most of its victims.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

There are a number of United States surveyors engaged in surveying within what is now considered the new Territory of Minnesota, on the lands lately purchased from the Chippewas. Some of the surveyors are running out the meridian line, and others are employed in running off the lands into townships and sections. The spirit of speculation in lands, town sites, mill sites, &c., is quite rife in the new Territory, stimulated no doubt by the recent heavy operations of one or two companies from Boston. These companies are said to comprise men of heavy capital and great political influence with the Administration at Washington. They have gone eagerly into the purchase of lands, or rather "settlers' rights," for the lands are no yet in the market, and they express a determination to bring into the country a large amount of capital and population, to be drawn not only from different parts of the Union but from Europe. Others have caught the fever, and are exerting themselves to be ready to share the spoils.

(St. Louis Republican.)

THE COST OF WAR.—FRANCE AND ALGERIA.—THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—In a late letter from the Paris Correspondence of the Boston Atlas, an intimation is made, in allusion to the present financial condition of France, that a storm cloud hangs over the treasury of that country, which sooner or later burst and produce the most serious disasters. The cause of this apprehended conclusion is founded on the following facts:

During seven years, from 1839 to 1846, the public expenses of France have risen from 1,179,000,000 francs to 1,606,000,000, or nearly one hundred millions of dollars! During the same period the revenues of the State have risen from 1,233,000,000 to 1,361,000,000, an increase of 238,000,000, or an increase of expenditures over income of 189,000,000. In 1839 there was nearly an exact balance between the receipts and expenditures; in 1846 an actual deficit of a hundred and eighty-nine millions of francs.

The cause is thus explained:

"To what is this state of things owing? Why is it that France, one of the most productive nations on the globe, confessedly straining every nerve, by the most grinding and prevailing system of taxation, that yields her an income of over two hundred millions of dollars, is rapidly accumulating an overwhelming public debt, with no prospect of liquidating it? The answer is a simple one, and it is as applicable to our condition as it is to hers—it is WAR!"

It is added that of 427,000,000 by which the budget of France has been swelled during the last seven years, more than two hundred millions have been caused by the additional expense of the army and navy alone. The war in Algeria and the navy now cost France two hundred millions a year more than they did in 1839! The more ground she has conquered, the more territory she has acquired, the greater her apparent success, in just the same proportion does the cost increase.

Dr. SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, of Charleston, South Carolina, has been appointed to the Professorship of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, vacant by the death of Dr. REYER. Dr. DICKSON has held the same professorship for twenty-five years in the Medical College of South Carolina, one of the largest and most respectable institutions of our country, of which he was the founder. He is the author of a highly esteemed treatise on the practice of medicine.

Capt. E. A. OGDEN has been relieved, at his own request, from the post of Quartermaster at the mouth of Grand, on his retiring, the Matamoros "Flag" the highest compliments for his efficient and constant study to advance the interests of the Government.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

The Salem (Mass.) Register gives a statement of the original cause of collision between the Officers of the United States and the civil authorities at Rio Janeiro which led to the open rupture between our Minister and the Government of that country, and arrives at the conclusion that the conduct of our Minister was such as to demand unqualified disavowal by the Government of this country. As we have heretofore had occasion to say, we cannot undertake to pronounce judgment, in this matter, upon opinions of others which appear to be strongly tinged by prejudice against our Minister: but we do not the less sincerely unite in the hope, expressed by the "Register," that "the difficulties which unfortunately now exist between that vast country and our Government may soon be brought to a conclusion equally honorable to both countries."

The earnestness of the "Register" on this subject is so great, and so evidently sincere and unaffected, that we feel bound to give currency, so far as republication in this paper can do it, to what that paper has to say on the threatening aspect of this foreign question, both as respects the particular interest of the seaport of Salem and our maritime navigation and commercial interests generally. With this view we invite the attention of our readers to the following remarks of the Register:

"As citizens of Salem, we feel a deep interest in the peaceful termination of this question, which threatens to involve our country in another war. Our fellow-citizens are deeply interested in the lucrative and advantageous commerce carried on between this city and various parts of Brazil. Our East India commerce, too, passes within a few hundred leagues of the Brazilian coast, and would be exposed to the utmost danger in case of a war. We sincerely hope that our Government will be upon their guard not to thrust the country into another war, which would be both unjust and unnecessary on our part. The Brazilian Court has already recalled its Minister, and the public feeling throughout that country is decidedly against us, and would need but little fanning to break into a flame in which the lives and fortunes of many of our fellow-countrymen would be consumed."

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TRIST.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE OF AUGUST 8.

The country has heard much of the existence of a difference between these two gentlemen, but have very little knowledge of its nature. We have looked in vain for an explanation of it to the various quarters whence we might expect to be enlightened. Letters were received here by the *Fashion*, we are told, which mention that upon the arrival of Mr. Trist at the headquarters of the army he manifested very little respect for the commanding General. It is said that he neglected entirely to call upon Gen. Scott to pay his respects. Gen. Scott did not of course call upon him, and no direct personal intercourse would have taken place between them but for the fact that Mr. Trist became severely ill. Gen. Scott then overlooked the marked slight towards himself, waited on Mr. Trist, and was assiduous in tendering such personal offices as the somewhat alarming situation of the Minister demanded.

This difference about a mere matter of etiquette, though trifling in itself, was of bad augury for the harmonious co-operation of the General and the Commissioner in bringing about a peace. It was quite natural that Gen. Scott should look with a suspicious and jealous eye upon an agent of the Government, who, though previously but a clerk in the State Department, was the bearer of plenary powers to conclude a peace with Mexico. The power to conclude a peace would seem to include the lesser power of making an armistice or truce, and to the extent of this power the movements of General Scott might be controlled. It was rather a haughty step, it would seem, for the Government emissary to commence his operations by an assumption or affectation of superiority, and to expect the old General to play the courtier to him; for it was not expected, we presume, by the Government that they should act quite independently of each other. In the letters we have published from Mr. Kendall there seems to be studious care not to touch upon the difficulties between the General and Mr. Trist. We are willing to follow the example set us, until such time as the whole affair may be laid before the country, but in the mean time have felt at liberty to mention the want of courtesy evinced by Mr. Trist in the outset. We have heard it alluded to before, but it is only since the *Fashion* has arrived that we have learned definitely the nature of the slight.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The Matamoros Flag of the 4th instant says: "From Major ARTHUR, formerly quartermaster at Cerulvo, we learn that Gen. Wool has received orders to proceed with the advance of Gen. Taylor's column, on the 20th instant, in the direction of Encarnacion, some twenty leagues from Boena Vista, where he will establish a depot, into which three months' rations will be thrown. The army will then advance upon San Luis, and communication be opened with Tam pieco or Tuspan, from whence supplies will thence be received. All the mules and other means of transportation have been ordered above, and activity prevails throughout the whole department."

Referring to the same subject, the correspondent of the New Orleans "National" says: "The impression now is that Gen. TAYLOR will make a forward movement about the first of September; our columns will be immediately advanced to Encarnacion, which is the last place where running water is to be had, and where an advanced depot of provisions and munitions will be established."

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship *Telegraph*, from Vera Cruz on the 4th instant, has arrived at New Orleans, but brings nothing later than before received from the army of Gen. SCOTT. A bearer of dispatches from the Government had arrived at Vera Cruz, on his way to the Headquarters.

In a few weeks a colony of emigrants, numbering some forty or fifty, at present residents of Brooklyn, will take up their march for the western part of Virginia, where they have purchased several hundred acres of wild land, near the banks of the Ohio river, about two hundred miles from Cincinnati, and with place there is an easy communication by water. These lands, which are represented to be remarkably fertile, were recently in possession of Mr. Clark, and several gentlemen of Brooklyn, and have been disposed of to these actual settlers at the price of \$1 12 1/2 per acre.

Lake Fish Trade.—A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, at Mackinac, gives a table of the amount of fish taken last year on the Upper Lakes, as follows: Mackinac and vicinity barrels 20,000 St. Marie and vicinity 1,725 Beaver Island and vicinity 10,000 Presque Isle, Thunder Bay, &c. 12,000 Other places on Lake Huron and Michigan 20,000 Canada side (estimated) 15,000

The whole "catch" on all the Lakes is estimated at 100,000 barrels, worth \$500,000. The opening of Lake Superior, by a canal around St. Sault, will swell the business to a million in five years time. The fish taken are salmon, trout, and white fish generally.

MR. CLAY'S EASTERN VISIT.

Mr. CLAY'S unexpected visit to the Atlantic cities has called forth the most affectionate greetings from the Whig party wherever he has appeared, and the expression of an earnest desire by his friends every where on the seaboard that he would extend his visit amongst them. It having been reported that he designs proceeding from Cape May north to the favorite bathing-place of Newport in Rhode Island, a call was made in Boston for a public meeting to take measures for inviting Mr. CLAY to that metropolis. The call was headed by the Hon. ARBUTT LAWRENCE, and was signed by a large number of other leading citizens. Such a meeting accordingly took place at Faneuil Hall on the 18th instant, the Hon. JONATHAN CHAPMAN presiding. At this meeting, WILLIAM HAYDEN, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas information has been received that the Hon. HENRY CLAY is about to visit New England, and that he will in the course of a few days arrive at Newport, Rhode Island; and it being the opinion of this meeting that the eminently distinguished statesman is justly entitled to receive from the people of the metropolis of New England those civilities, courtesies, and honors which they will be proud to pay, and which have been well earned by his long course of able, faithful, and patriotic public services: It is therefore Resolved, That the friends of HENRY CLAY in Boston and its vicinity hail with pleasure his approaching visit to New England, and that they will expect to be allowed the privilege of extending to him the manifestations of the respect they feel for his high character, and their gratitude for his long and useful public services. Resolved, That a committee be now raised with instructions to invite Mr. CLAY to visit this city, and with power to make such other arrangements for his reception and entertainment as they may deem appropriate and necessary.

The following gentlemen constitute this committee, as reported to and accepted by the meeting:

Abbott Lawrence, James W. Paige, Robert G. Shaw, William W. Stone, Thomas B. Wales, R. B. Forbes, Jonathan Chapman, Joshua Crane, George G. Smith, John L. Dimmock, William Hayden, Benjamin Bangs, James T. Hartwell, Am. Swallow, Enoch Train, Jared Coffin, Isaac Livermore, Albert Fearing, J. Thomas Stenerson, N. W. Coffin, James K. Mills, Charles Wilkins, Benjamin C. Clark, George Darracott, James Read, John Marland, Francis Stimpert, Abel Phelps, Joseph T. Bickingham, Henry P. Fairbanks, George T. Higelow, B. F. Copeland, William T. Winchester, Henry N. Hooper, John S. Sleeper, Henry W. Dutton, William T. Eustis, John Green, Jr., William Scouler, Samuel F. Holbrook, Thomas C. Amory, Thomas B. Curtis, Nathan Hale, Jr., George Morey, Samuel H. Walley, Jr., J. W. Edmonds.

We agree with the Boston Journal in the sentiment that the movement is alike honorable to the citizens of the noble metropolis of New England and complimentary to the great statesman and patriot.

SUPERIOR PEACHES, a small but beautiful lot, the growth of Dr. BAYNE, near Alexandria, (Va.) were selling in our principal market yesterday at the rate of \$1 50 per peck. Dr. Bayne is fortunate in having for sale; he is also fortunate in having such large, luscious, and well-flavored fruit.

THE TELEGRAPH OUT WEST.—The people of Ohio are delighted with the practical operations of the Telegraph. The *Columbus State Journal* says a gentleman of that city who is on a visit to New York, steps into the office and makes his respects to her, saying he is well, and inquiring into her welfare and the price of corn. This is addressed to a commercial friend in New York, and in a little more time than is requisite for an active penman to write the message, receives a reply, saying, "Your wife is at my house; she is well; corn—cents per bushel."

Besides this, the *Zanesville Courier* has been enjoying a little fun by telegraph. It seems that *Columbus* has a State House in about as great a state of forwardness as the Washington Monument, and *Zanesville* has a fountain. So the following paragraph is telegraphic correspondence:

Dr. NEWVILLE, August 12, 1847.
J. Griener, Esq., State Librarian:
DEAR SIR: How high is the grass on the foundation of the new State House?
ZANESVILLE FOUNTAIN.
COLUMBUS, August 12, 1847.
Zanesville Fountain:
On the State House foundation,
The grass is, to-day,
About twice as high
As the fountain can play.
GRIENER.

The New Orleans papers notice the death of LIEUT. NILES, commanding one of the companies of the second Illinois regiment, at just returned from Mexico. He was proceeding up the Mississippi in the steamer Yazo, when that vessel came in contact with a snag, which carried away her wheel-house. Lieut. N., who was below at the time, was carried away in the wreck of the wheel-house. The boat stopped some time to repair, but nothing more was seen of him. This was a sad death for a brave soldier, just returning home to the bosom of his family and friends.

SIXTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—This regiment, which ranks as the second regiment of a new requisition, and is now full, numbers 940 strong. Its rendezvous is Alton, whence it will make its departure for New Orleans, and thence to Vera Cruz in about a week.

The principal Auctioneers of Boston have withdrawn their advertisements from the Daily Advertiser, and have determined hereafter to advertise in but two papers; whereupon the *Daily* makes the following remarks:

"Some of the auctioneers of Boston announced yesterday that they should hereafter advertise their sales in a part only of the newspapers published here. They have made too much profit of advertising to be willing to continue it longer. If any one of their customers wishes to have it known that he has goods to sell, he must advertise the fact himself, and pay the newspaper instead of paying the auctioneer for the service. 'This is as it should be. It has long struck all business men that it was strange that the newspapers should do the work of auction advertising, and the auctioneers receive the pay. The self-denying spirit of the auctioneers will now put the matter on the right footing. Those who have any thing to sell will insist upon having it advertised properly, and the bills for advertising will be paid to those who have done the work. There never was any reason why the auctioneers—mere agents in the transaction—should receive an immense profit for doing their simple duty. It might be well, perhaps, that they should have a commission upon the amount paid for this purpose, but it seems that they are unwilling to receive any thing. The matter, therefore, is placed upon its just and proper basis, and stands as it should have done years ago."

It strikes us that the Boston auctioneers have missed a considerable figure in their reckoning, and that they will very soon discover their mistake.—N. Y. Mirror.

TEX OUNCE LETTERS.—For the benefit of our subscribers we publish this article. We have been at great pains to ascertain how much can be transmitted for five cents. An avoirdupois half ounce is equal to 218 grains. Water one grain. Sealing wax, unsaturated, five grains. A sheet of foolscap weighs 172 grains; letter paper, 135. Small envelopes 42 grains; large 52. You can send a letter 300 miles for five cents, containing, viz. the sheet of letter paper with three blank notes, sealed with wax; or the letter with three blank notes in an envelope. Half a sheet of letter paper with a half eagle enclosed under wax. A sheet with a dime and half a quarter eagle enclosed, secured by wax. A sheet of foolscap in an envelope, sealed with a wafer. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer. These calculations are based upon the ordinary letter paper now in use. By using a very thin French paper a greater number of sheets go to the half ounce of course.—Philadelphia Sun.

FEAR OF LIGHTNING.—During the thunder gust last week, says the *Cecil Whig*, the lightning cut some strange streak at the railroad depot at that place. It split the pump stalk in the watering house, ran along the telegraph wire and down several of the poles, tearing them as it went, and going into the tannin alley, made a twelve strike with one roll, knocking down all the pins and two of the pillars.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

We republish below, in a form the most convenient for ready reference, a corrected list of the Representatives elected to Congress from the several States in which elections were held in the beginning of this month. Except for one district in Tennessee, the list is complete, and believed to be entirely correct. In these States there has been a large increase of the popular vote in favor of the Whigs, and they have made a net gain of five Members of Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WHIGS. Thomas L. Clingman, Nathaniel Boyden, Daniel M. Barringer, Augustin H. Shepperd, Richard S. Donnell, David Outlaw.
DEMOCRATS. Abraham Venable, J. R. Daniel, James J. McKay.

KENTUCKY.
WHIGS. Aylett Buckner, John B. Thompson, Green Adams, Garnett Duncan, Charles S. Morehead, John P. Gaines.
DEMOCRATS. Lynn Boyd, Beverly L. Clarke, Samuel O. Peyton, Richard French.

INDIANA.
WHIGS. Elisha Embree, Caleb B. Smith, George G. Dunn, Richard W. Thompson.
DEMOCRATS. Thomas J. Henley, John L. Robinson, William W. Wick, John Pettit, Charles W. Cathcart, William Rockhill.

ALABAMA.
WHIGS. John Gayle, Henry W. Hilliard.
DEMOCRATS. Sampson W. Harris, S. W. Inge, George S. Houston, W. R. Cobb, Franklin W. Bowdon.

TENNESSEE.
WHIGS. William M. Cocke, John H. Crozier, Meredith P. Gentry, Washington Barrow, William T. Haskell.
DEMOCRATS. Andrew Johnson, H. L. W. Hill, George W. Jones, Boling Gordon, Lucien B. Chase.

IOWA.
WHIGS. William T. Thompson, Shepherd J. Leffer.
DEMOCRATS. William A. Richardson, (Dem.) to fill a vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. DOUGLASS to the U. S. Senate.

ILLINOIS.
Tennessee.—The latest news from Nashville places the election of NEIL S. BROWN, the Whig candidate for Governor, by a doubtful. His majority will be about one thousand votes.

With regard to the Legislature, the Whigs have made a net gain of one Senator and five Representatives. In the last Legislature the Democrats had a majority of one in the Senate and three in the House of Representatives. The Whigs have therefore a majority in each House. At the last election the Whigs elected five members of Congress and the Democrats six. At the recent election the Whigs have certainly elected five members, and probably six. In Mr. STANTON'S district the race has been very close between him and his Whig competitor, JOHN W. HARRIS.

In the first district the majority of ANDREW JOHNSON, Locofoco, is reduced to about 250, while at the last election it was 1345. His Whig competitor this year was Mr. O. P. TEMPLE. INDIANA.—The popular vote of this State at the recent election exhibits a large Whig majority.

IOWA ELECTION.—It appears by the returns from Iowa that WILLIAM THOMPSON and SHEPHERD LEFFLER, both Democrats, are elected to Congress from that State. Their Whig competitors were JESSE B. BROWNE and THOMAS MCKNIGHT. There was no election this year for members of the Legislature, except in one or two districts where vacancies had occurred. Whether these partial elections will have effected such a change in the state of parties as to enable either of them, at their next session, to elect two United States Senators remains to be seen. At the former (first) session of the Legislature of this State, as the reader may recollect, by the Locofocos of one House refusing to go into joint meeting, the election of Senators was defeated.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says that the returns for State Senators and Representatives show that the Whig party will have nearly as large a majority in both branches of the Legislature as last year. There may be some three or four votes less in the House of Representatives. So far, fifty-five of the members elected to the House of Representatives are Whigs and thirty Locofocos. The Whigs have consequently already a majority of ten, as the House consists of one hundred members.

KENTUCKY.—Two of the Congressional districts of this State in which the Whigs suffered Democratic candidates to be elected at the late election are overwhelmingly Whig, if the Whig strength were concentrated on single candidates. In one of these two districts, at the last Presidential election, Mr. CLAY received a majority of eighteen hundred and twelve, and in the other of eighteen hundred and seventy-five. To lose these districts with such recent overwhelming majorities, is, as the Kentucky Observer justly remarks, most shameful.

MARYLAND.—We see, by the Baltimore Argus, that the Locofocos of Maryland calculate upon the supineness of the Whigs to play the same game upon them that has been played in the two Kentucky districts above referred to. They who make such calculations know little of the intelligence and public spirit of Marylanders. They suffered themselves to be taken by surprise at the election two years ago. They are wide awake now.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.
THE CLASSICAL exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September, on which day the Students should all, if practicable, return to College. To punctuality in the observance of the rules parents are requested to pay particular attention, as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the Students and for the good order of the College.

MRS. PORTER'S Seminary for Young Ladies.—The next term will commence on Monday, September 13th, at the Session Room adjoining the First Presbyterian Church, 41 street. aug 21—eod3t

MADAME A. T. BUJAC'S French and English Academy for Young Ladies, No. 11 Ainslie st. formerly McElderry's mansion, Baltimore. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in September. Particular information will be given on application at the Academy. aug 21—eod3t

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